zents. In relation to the Tariff bill, Mr. Haywood bad can be bought in Liverpool at four cents a yard. not expressed his intention to any Whig member of the It was his (Mr. M'D.'s) conviction that, in ten years, Senate. Mr. M. knew that he was much disturbed by something. He had no doubt that, if Mr. Haywood's vote could have been made efficacious against the bill, he would have taken the responsibility of voting against and that our supply of cottons would be furnished to us it. But this was not so; he would not remain here at half the price we pay for them now.

Merely to disturb his political friends. He paid a lofty

As to the effect of the bill on the revenue, he would tribute to Mr. Haywood's character.

was first reported, informed him that he could not vote for it, and would, in preference, resign his seat.

from resigning. He bore-testimony to Mr. Haywood's

tious regard of his public duty. Mr. Niles remarked that his (Haywood's) act was one could be done in England. of all others the most worthy of commendation; but it had been rudely and unjustly held up by the "Union" South Carolina can beat Lowell, as well as England. as an act of apostacy. But, said Mr. Niles, this castigathose who are here. Coupling this with the insinuation that capitalists are here with large sums of money to bribe Senators, it was evident that a design was entertained to cramp and embarrass free legislation here. What was public duty? These were evil times-times in which change his opinions in three years, or twenty years. our legislation could no longer receive or deserve the confidence of the country. Our votes here were to be given,

deemed it impossible that such a thing could ever come here; but as it was here, he should endeavor fearlessly to

Mr. Bagby and Mr. Crittenden stated, from their knowledge of Mr. Haywood's course, that no man ever discharged his duty in a more patriotic, conscientious, disinterested, and self-sacrificing spirit. To an elevated sentiment of duty he sacrificed one of the proudest offices that could be bestowed upon any citizen.

Mr. Archer spoke of the state of the "infamous party press of this country," and its peculiar position of intimacy with the Administration. All honorable and patriotic men would award to Mr. Haywood the merit of a conscientious discharge of his duty. The Tariff Bill.

Mr. Lewis, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the "Bill to reduce duties on imports," committee to them with certain instructions, and asked to be discharged from the said instructions. Mr. Evans said he did not concur in the report. The

committee had been instructed to do a certain thing, and he would ask why they did not do it. Mr. Lewis said the committee would not have time to

arrange a system at this session. Besides, the committee did not know what was meant by "raw materials." Flax and hemp were raw materials. The instructions were inadequate in their nature. They would change that country. The increase of agricultural production in languish together; and that all legislation is danger-into an unprecedented growth; if these things be, as ffered with the avowed purpose of defeating the bill. If the Senate choose to defeat it, let them take the responsibility of doing it.

Mr. R. Johnson, one of the minority of the committee,

contended that it was the duty of the committee to obey the instructions, and that they could be obeyed. If we could not tell what were the wants of the government, be made. It would be a poor satisfaction to the industrilet us go to the Secretary of the Treasury and ask. It was easy also to tell what raw materials were used in manufactures, and the duties on which had been imposed for the purpose of discriminating against domestic manu-Mr. Speight said it was enough for him, as one of the

Committee, to say that there were but eight days left of the session, during which time the latter part of the instructions could not be carried out. He had foreseen this state of things, when the day of adjournment was prematurely fixed. Mr. Benton called for the reading of the instructions,

"That the bill be committed to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to remove the new duties imposed by said bill in all cases where any foreign raw ma- of any mechanic or manufacturer. erial is taxed to the prejudice of any mechanic or manufacturer, so that no other or higher duty shall be collected on any such raw material than is provided by the act of 30th of August, 1842. And further so to regulate all the duties imposed by this bill as to raise a revenue sufficient for the exigencies of the country."

spirit. There is not time to go into the subject under nays 27.
these instructions. We, therefore, report back the bill, The Vice President voted no. He said he was taken and ask to be discharged. We make this the test question. The fate of the bill depends on it. If the Senate his vote with his reasons.

send the bill back to us, we must comply with the instructions if we can. But, sir, I am against making a datch of the work. I wish to have time and aids for the purpose. He went on to point out the difficulties in the purpose. He went on to point out the difficulties in the purpose. He went on to point out the difficulties in the purpose. He went on to point out the difficulties in the purpose. He went on to point out the difficulties in the purpose. He went on to point out the difficulties in the purpose. He went on to point out the difficulties in the purpose. He went on to point out the difficulties in the purpose. He went on to point out the difficulties in the purpose. He went on to point out the difficulties in the purpose. He went on to point out the difficulties in the purpose. He went on to point out the difficulties in the purpose. He went on to point out the difficulties in the purpose. He went on to point out the difficulties in the purpose. He went on to point out the difficulties in the purpose. He went on to point out the difficulties in the purpose and resisted concurrence in the amendment striking out the 9th section. The friends these create least, in the production of which capital for the amendment striking out the 9th section. The friends these create least, in the production of which capital for the amendment striking out the 9th section. The friends these create least, in the production of which capital for the amendment striking out the 9th section. The friends these create least, in the production of which capital for the amendment striking out the 9th section. The friends the amendment striking out the 9th section of the section o

country to put an end to this matter. He would not be that the measure was altogether democratic. the means of defeating the bill. He saw that it was in . "We'll take it," said Mr. McDuffie. Democratic party were content with the bill as it was. of the bill, and insert the project of compromise hereto His own political associate wished the bill to pass with- fore published in the Journal of Commerce. stances, with an anxious wish to oblige both his constitu- amendment. ents and his political friends, he had come to the conclusion that it would be as well to let the bill pass now. Congress would meet at the same time when the bill the duties on coal and iron be not reduced more than 25 went into operation. But it would be wrong to hold out per cent. Lost.

He would, therefore, not vote to postpone the bill. He The Vice President then rose and addressed the Sen himself. He would not prevent its passage. But he stitution called upon him to give. Excluded from parti-would not make it a Whig measure by carrying it by his cipation in framing the bill, he was obliged to accept it

passage of this bill depend on a Whig vote. It shall not there were six States equally divided, and there were be said that it is a Whig measure. Whatever denunci-

those possessing a high measure of wealth? The ques- voted in the affirmative. tion was now put, whether you should reduce the duty on handicraft materials? On all these the bill increased first Monday in December next.

day addressed the Senate with so much emphasis on the nays 28. necessity of reducing duties on raw materials used by Some remarks was then made by Messrs. Webster, laboring mechanics, would have held to his purpose. No Huntington and Simmons, after which the bill PASSED, man could be so blind as not to see, and the country —yeas 28, nays 27.
would not be so calous as not to feel, that this was a Bill The Senate then adjourned. to reduce the rate of duties on articles of the highest lux-

the duty on salt, sugar, and ordinary cotton, white and printed, which are generally used by the people. The repeal of the cotton minimum, an invention unknown to any other revenue laws, of any country, would enable the country to consume ten millions worth of cotton goods, at two-thirds of the present price of them. As to diminish the exerbitant profit of manufacturers. The operation of the Bill, their great effect would be, to operation of the Bill would be conducive to the interests of all the laboring elements of the source of the source

of all the laboring classes of this country, even those employed as operatives in manufactories.

As the Senator from Massachusetts had asked where law of last winter, authorizing the city to subscribe

Twenty-Ninth Congress. harm. This bill commanded the assent of nineteentwentieths of the people, of a majority of the States, of a majority of the people of all the States, except Massa-chusetts and Rhode Island. Were we to be told, then, that this bill was hostile to the labor of the country

Mr. Davis said this was extraordinary; for Parliament character as a man of nice sense of honor, and conscien- reduced duties on raw cotton, because it was represented that the U.S. produced cotton cloths at a lower rate than

But, said Mr. McDuffie, let us hear the Boston Resolu tions. I am willing that they should be appended to the bill. They contain sound doctrine. The resolutions were read.]

the difference between this and more forcible means of ing that he drew the resolutions and advocated them, yet friends of an 'American policy' and those of a "With a great majority of the representatives of the difference between this and more forcible means of still, the Senator might allow that an honest man might foreign policy.' This, sir, is an assumption which Massachusetts, I voted against the tariff of 1824.

Certainly, said Mr. McDuffie.
The ablest argument, said Mr. Webster, that I ever read against the annexation of Texas was made by the if it seemed convenient to Mr. Speaker, for the purnot as the result of the judgment of Senators and Representatives, but under the dictation of a powerful and gentleman from South Carolina. The best argument for Mr. N. had not opened his mouth in public remon-strance against this bill at an earlier day, because he

That is a proof that an honest man may change his opin-of that in which he has in fact used them. If names of 1828. I need not recur to the history of a meas-

The honorable Senator was formerly a great advocate for internal improvements. Mr. McDuffie. I never changed my opinion as to the

tenacity to that power, that it could not be supposed that be considered it barren.

deep stake at the time in commerce. She apprehended on the contrary a preference for our established sysgreat injury from the policy commenced at Washington. tem, as it now actually exists, and always has existed, lens,) and not for a larger measure of protection. She was especially alarmed at the adoption of this very is called a 'foreign policy!' This favorite American The tariff of 1824 was a high toriff; but it was alto

of Massachusetts had been forced to conform. Tariff would increase the exports of our bread stuffs to are united and inseparable; that agriculture, com-

A long discussion followed, chiefly in regard to the effect of the bill upon labor, the price of food, &c. Mr. Simmons intimated his intention of offering amendments, severally, to this bill, so as to accomplish the ob-

If the instructions were carried out, a good bill could ous mechanics who were to be deprived of employment by this bill, to know that Lowell capitalists were to suffer each of this bill.

The question was taken on discharging the committee vens 28, nays 27; Mr. Jarnagin voting av. Mr. Webster moved to strike out the ninth section the bill, and it was agreed to-aves 28, noes 26; Mr. Benton voting in the affirmative, and Mr. Jarnagin not

Here a new proceeding commenced.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson moved to commit the bill to a select committee, with instructions to take off the taxes of industry. from any raw material when it is taxed to the prejudice

Here great excitement prevailed. One of our friends is absent, said Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Calhoun demanded a call of the Senate, but at or the exigencies of the country."

this moment the absentee, (Mr. Turney,) appeared.

Mr. Benton then said, the report is made in no factious

this moment the absentee, (Mr. Turney,) appeared.

The question was then put, and resulted in yeas 27, this, is not stated. I would not suggest that some

and ask to be discharged. We make this the test question. The fate of the bill depends on it. If the Senate his vote with his reasons.

Senate now to come to the point, and give a vote that was to stand, and let the fate of the Bill depend upon it.

Mr. Huntington undertook to say that the Chairman of the Committee, and several of its members,—all who were in good health,—were perfectly competent to frame a Bill according to the instructions, within a week.

Mr. Jarnagin said it was due to himself and to the Tennessee Legislature. He wished it to be understood

vain to attempt to procure any amendment to it. The Mr. Cameron moved to strike out the first five sections

out amenament, if it passed at all. Under these circum- Mr. Crittenden said he would not vote for any further The motion was, of course, lost. Mr. C. then moved another amendment, providing that

the delusive hope to the people, that the bill, if now post- The question was taken on ordering the bill to be en poned to the next session would be defeated, if indeed it grossed for a third reading, and there was a tie-yeas 27, they do; but the question is, does she owe her prosnays 27.

had been reminded that the fate of the bill depended on ate, briefly stating his reasons for the vote which the Convote. He would let the Democratic Senators pass it.

I represent but one State, Mr. President,—you represent the whole; you represent the Democratic party; and I transfer to your hands the keeping of the interests.

Cipation in framing the bill, he was obliged to accept it their opinion is different from what I have represented their opinion is different from what I have represented their opinion is different from what I have represented their opinion is different from what I have represented their opinion is different from what I have represented their opinion is different from what I have represented their opinion is different from what I have represented their opinion is different from what I have represented their opinion is different from what I have represented their opinion is different from what I have represented their opinion is different from what I have represented the property of their opinion is different from what I have represented the property of the property

ation might come from his political friends for this course, the States that were divided, and some of those against he firmly believed that the passage of this bill would se- the bill, were democratic States. It was the undensable vote to discharge the committee, and then leave it to the Vice-President to give the casting vote.

Mr. J. M. Clayton had heard the gentleman's declara-

ury, and increase duties on articles of urgent necessity—
upon the raw materials used by artisans and mechanics.

The Bill showed on its face and front that it was not a democratic measure, but an aristocratic measure.

Mr. McDuffie felt it his duty to disabuse the public

Mr. McDuffie felt it his duty to disabuse the public samuel.

The granth of our manufactures prior to 1824 without

Men yield up their notions of monopoly and restriction as they yield up other prejudices, slowly and tion as they yield up other prejudices, slowly and tion as they yield up other prejudices, slowly and restriction as they yield up other prejudices, slowly and tion as they yield up other prejudices, slowly and restriction as they yield up other prejudices, slowly and restriction as they yield up other prejudices, slowly and restriction as they yield up other prejudices, slowly and restriction as they yield up other prejudices, slowly and restriction as they yield up other prejudices, slowly and restriction as they yield up other prejudices, slowly and restriction as they yield up other prejudices, slowly and restriction as they yield up other prejudices, slowly and restriction as they yield up other prejudices, slowly and restriction as they yield up other prejudices, slowly and restriction to the comfort of visiters in every device and respectfully and reluctantly, but they cannot withstand the general reluctantly.

N.B. A coach will be found at the principal streamboat Piers to convey passengers to and from the Hotel.

N.B. A coach will be found at the principal streamboat present the public relation to the comfort of visiters in every deviction. mind of any impression that might be made on it, that this was an aristocratical measure. The bill had reduced severely beaten a small body of Mormons and new the duty on salt, sugar, and ordinary cotton, white and citizens, whilst engaged in harvesting in a field a

Herald says the Commissioners, appointed, under the try, the happiest which the sun shines on is our own." was the democratic feature of this bill, he would answer \$200,000 to the road, have agreed with the directors "In some sorts of fabrics we are already exporters.

From the " Union," July 22.

Mr. Webster on the Tariff System. the Senate and to the country his views in detail upon the House of Representatives in 1824, he very natural the new tariff bill. In anticipation of such an exrally remarked, when he rose to advocate the high pression of his present opinions, we make the follow-protective tariff of 1828—the first famous "bill of abominations"—" Mr. President, this subject is surflusted from speeches delivered by him in the abominations "—" Mr. President, this subject is surflusted from the speeches delivered by him in the abominations "—" Mr. President, this subject is surflusted from the speeches delivered by him in the abominations "—" Mr. President, this subject is surflusted from the speeches delivered in 1824, and in the Senate rounded with embarrassments on all sides." Among in 1828 and 1830. Mr. Webster's opposition to the these "embarrassments" doubtless stood the following We had further explanations, to-day, in the Senate, of their wives and daughters? It was an absurdity—an inthe course of Mr. Haywood, and a vindication of it, as highly honorable, and pure, and patriotic. Mr. Mangum said that, though the victim of a rabid party press, Mr. Haywood had been so fortunate as to contribute mainly, in this body, to the preservation of the peace of the country but that lately in Illinois he had seen the daughter of an intermedation of the peace of the country but that lately in Illinois he had seen the daughter of an intermedation of the peace of the country but that lately in Illinois he had seen the daughter of an intermedation of the peace of the country but that lately in Illinois he had seen the daughter of an intermedation of the peace of the country but that lately in Illinois he had seen the daughter of an intermedation of the peace of the country but that of three hundred thousand manufacturers. A gentleman of intelligence from Boston had just informed him the subject is surfuenced by him in the abominations "—" Mr. President, this subject is surfuenced with embarrassments on all sides." Among the country but that of three hundred thousand manufacturers. A gentleman of intelligence from Boston had just informed him the sulfuence of Representatives in 1828, and 1830. Mr. Webster's opposition to the dependent farmer, who had a surplus of six hundred try, and to win the respect and confidence of his constit. mitted at the Boston free-trade meeting in Faneuil "It is now nearly fifteen years since, among the Hall in 1820, by a committee, of which Mr. Webster first things which I ever ventured to say here, was E B. Strange & BROTHER, 21 Park Place and 18 Murray was a prominent member. The extracts we now the expression of a serious doubt whether this govern-give, show his views of the tariff up to the year 1830. ment was fitted by its construction to administer aid these are his modified, and as may be supposed, his and protection to particular pursuits; whether, having deliberate opinions. He put them forth in view of called such pursuits into being by indications of its the inconsistency which was charged upon him when favor, it would not afterwards desert them when ribute to Mr. Haywood's character.

Mr. Benton stated that Mr. Haywood, when the bill

The increase of revenue from cottons alone would more than make up for the loss of revenue from some other are the advocate of the protective system.

The became the advocate of the protective system.

The increase of revenue from cottons alone would more than make up for the loss of revenue from some other are sedly explanations; and in so far as they shrink from Mr. Webster for the tariff of 1828, under these same ticles. He had, for instance, a specimen of shirting made the ultra views of the protectionists, they are entitled "embarrassments." The explanation occurs in the Mr. Dix stated that Mr. Haywood had more than a week ago informed him that he should resign his seat or week ago informed him that he should resign his seat or with the purpose of fully and finally defining Mr. Webster's position upon the principle in question. We may add that we make our quotations from the first volume of Mr. Webster's published speeches:

The high Tariff policy not an "American policy," according to Mr. Webster's view in 1824. regret, if indeed I ought not to express a warmer the authority of Congress to exercise the revenue sentiment, at the names or designations which Mr. power, with direct reference to the protection of Speaker (Clay) has seen fit to adopt, for the purpose of describing the advocates and the opposers of the questionable, in my judgment, than the power of ment of shaded and plain silk Buttons. Mr. Webster then said he had little recollection of the of describing the advocates and the opposers of the questionable, in my judgment, than the power of meeting, and the extent of his agency in it. But assum- present bill. It is a question, he says, between the internal improvements.

I take the liberty most directly to deny."

* * * "Indeed, sir, it is a little astonishing, peat them. of the U. S. Bank, and that is another proof that an hon-est man may change his opinions.

course to instruct ourselves by the wisdom of the was distinguished and to adopt the policy of the most distinguished desired nothing more."

Mr. Webster here tells us that he desired nothing

SONABLE PROTECTION, and of the HOME MARKET tariff! as affected by protection-also in 1824. by it. But the fact was, that Lowell was beyond the is not confined to manufactures. The employments Washington. His arrest is for the publication of the J. Spranger, No. 10 Doyer street, near Chatham Square. from the instructions, and decided in the affirmative— furnish employment for American capital and Ameri- be punished, but he must testify to the method by reasonable man must ask himself, both whether the primanded. proposed new encouragement be necessary, and whe-

ther it can be given without injustice to other branches "It is desirable to know, also, somewhat more ever controlled a press .- N. Y. Globe. distinctly, how the proposed measures will produce the intended effect. One great object proposed, for ex-Call the Senate, said Mr. Jarnagin. It is not in order ample, is the increase of the home market for the consumption of agricultural products. This certainly is much to be desired; but what provisions of the increase of the home market may not follow from the adoption of this bill: but all its provisions have not

> "We have heard from Mr. Speaker a warm commendation of the complex mechanism of the British system. The British empire, it is said, is, in the first place, to be protected against the rest of the world; then the British isles against the colonies; next, the isles respectively against each other— England herself, as the heart of the empire, being protected most of all, and against all. * * *

"And, sir, I imagine, nothing would strike the public men of England more singularly, than to find gentlemen of real information, and much weight, in like these, in regard to the existing state of these English laws. I have never said, indeed, that prohibitory laws did not exist in England; we all know they do; but the question is, does she owe her prosperity and greatness to those laws! I venture to say that such is not the opinion of the public men now in England; and the continuance of the laws, even without any alteration, would not be evidence that their opinion is different from what I have represented it the counsels of this country expressing sentiments

of that party. I do not wish to take the responsibility out. The principles of this bill had been approved by a which belongs to another.

I will obey my instructions, but I will not make the limited and a majority of the States.

He went into details to show this. In the Senate, cast-off apparel." cast-off apparel."

Mr. Webster's view of the PROTECTIVE effect of a TARIFF EOR REVENUE.

"But what, then, becomes of the interests of others! The power of collecting revenue by duties on me imports, and the habit of the government of collecting almost its whole revenue in that mode, will enable us, without exceeding the bounds of moderation, to give

a view to defeat the bill.

Some of the provisions of the bill, were objectionable to him; but, as a whole, he considered this a more equal the sense in which it was said to be a test by the Senator and just bill, in regard to the whole Union, than the act pression used elsewhere, and ask if we will give our from Missouri. This was put forward as a bill in favor of the masses of the people. It did reduce duties, according to its title. But the great reduction of duties was on luxuries—on spirits, spices, tropical fruits, ready-made pression used elsewhere, and ask if we will give our clothing, rich and expensive carpets, cut glass, &c. And he could only say that he would prefer the profoundest was this for the benefit of the poor, as distinguished from obscurity to an act of moral delinquency. He, therefore, has been; and then say what propriety there is in calling on the government for protection as if no protection had heretofore been afforded. The real question before us, in regard to all the important clauses

The general sense of the age "in 1824.

In short, sir, the general sense of this age sets with a strong current in favor of freedom of commercial intercourse, and unrestrained individual action.

Men yield up their notions of monopoly and restriction as they yield up other prejudices, slowly and reluctantly, but they cannot withstand the general tide of opinion."

And improvements as the former condition of the house seemed to desirable stree or extended their patronage to this meand. To those who have hitherto extended their patronage to this extensive stock of this meand. To those who have hitherto extended their patronage to this extensive stock of this meand. To those who have hitherto extended their patronage to this extensive stock of this meand. To those seemed to desirable style, both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC, which the American market affords—all of which are offered for sale by which the American market affords—all of which are offered for sale by which the American market affords—all of which are offered for sale by which the American market affords—all of which are offered for sale by which the American market affords—all of which are offered for sale by which the American market affords—all of which are offered for sale by which the American market affords—all of which are offered for sale by which the American market affords—all of which are offered for sale by which the American market affords—all of which are offered for sale by which the American market affords—all of which are offered for sale by which the American market affords—all of which are offered for sale by which the American market affords—all of which are offered for sale by which the American market affords—all of which are offered for sale by the part of the part

"I consider the cotton manufactures not only to

THE COLUMBUS, OHIO, RAILROAD .- The Cleveland by prohibitions or unnatural restrictions. That coun-

by referring to the resolutions of the Boston meeting, in 1820, at which the Senator bore a prominent part. One of the resolutions declared that the protective features of the Tariff were a burden upon the poor, and an exclusive benefit to the rich. As to the five per cent. duty on some of the raw materials, he would as fief it were out of the bill as in it. But it would certainly do very little of the road.

3.00

When training the session of the Instrument, of the company to appropriate the whole of it, if it should be necessary, on a portion of not less than forty miles of the route the directors may select—provided funds from other sources shall be obtained by the directors, adequate to the completion of so much of the bill as in it. But it would certainly do very little of the road.

3.00

When training the session of the Instrument, of the Instrument

Mr. Webster on the Tarill System.

Mr. Webster has intimated his intention to give to

Such being Mr. Webster's opinions as delivered in ersof the

speech delivered in the Senate in 1830, in reply to "In 1816, I had not acquiesced in the tariff, then Ross & Lerren, 115 William street, Washington Stores. supported by South Carolina. To some parts of it, Daniel Devile, 29 and 311 John street, corner of Nassau, (in Bare especially, I felt and expressed great repugnance. I held the same opinions in 1821 at the meeting in Fancuil Hall, to which the gentleman has alluded. I "And allow me, sir, in the first place to state my said then, and say now, that, as an original question,

My reasons were then given, and I will not now re-

gentleman from South Carolina. The best argument for it was made three years afterwards—not twenty years— can policy, and foreign policy, that he should not festly failed in its effect, passed the House of Repreby the Senator from South Carolina-idlem persona. have applied them in a manner precisely the reverse sentatives, but was lost here. We had then the act are thought necessary, it would be well enough, one ure so recent. Its enemies spiced it with whatsoever would think, that the name should be, in some meas- they thought would render it distasteful; its friends ure, descriptive of the thing; and since Mr. Speaker took it, drugged as it was. Vast amounts of property denominates the policy which he recommends 'a new -many millions-had been invested in manufactures, Mr. Webster. But the gentleman held with so great policy in this country; since he speaks of the present under the inducements of the act of 1824. Events measure as a new era in our legislation; since he called loudly, as I thought, for the further regulation professes to invite us to depart from our accustomed to secure the degree of protection intended by that The honorable Senator, was at one time, a champion course to instruct ourselves by the wisdom of others, act. I was disposed to vote for such regulation, and

Mr. McDuffie. Oh, I make no imputation of motives. What propriety of speech this imitation of other more in the way of protection than the act of 1824. Mr. Webster contended that the Boston resolutions matter an 'American policy,' while He voted for the tariff of 1828 to "regulate" that of she was especially alarmed at the adoption of this very cotton minimum, against which the gentleman protests, and which was forced upon her by South Carolina. It ous foreign policy is what America has never tried; and this odigether more moderate than the tariff of 1828, and it was moderation itself as compared with the tariff of was proposed by a South Carolina member (Mr. Lowndes) have never pursued. Sir, that is the truest American 1842. Now, if extraordinary protection to particular and carried by South Carolina votes. Mr. Webster went on to speak of the subsequent measures of the government, all going to establish a system to which the people labor, and best sustain the whole population. With unjust; if such protection be, as he alleges, the exerme it is a fundamental axiom; it is interwoven with cise of a very "questionable power" by our govern-He doubted exceedingly whether the new English all my opinions, that the great interests of the country ment; if the protection of 1824 was sufficient, and ous which proposes to benefit one of these without Mr. Webster states them to be, then upon what looking to consequences which may fall on the others." grounds can he now sustain the admitted and mon-Mr. Webster's view of DOMESTIC INDUSTRY, OR REA- strous extravagance and inequality of the existing

> "Gentlemen tell us, that they are in favor of do- AN UNPLEASANT PREDICAMENT.—Mr. Graham, of E. BARROWS, 243 Water street, Manufacturer and Patentee of Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces, and Regulators of the most approved patterns. mestic industry; so am I. They would give it pro- the Philadelphia North American, has been arrested tection; so would I. But, then, all domestic industry by the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate and taken to of agriculture, commerce and navigation are all Treaty and Documents on the Oregon question ere the branches of the same domestic industry; they all seal of secrecy was removed. Mr. Graham cannot can labor. And when the question is, whether new which he became possessed of the documents, and the dutics shall be laid for the purpose of giving further Senator who has violated the proprieties of his office encouragement to particular manufactures, every and insulted the nation, will either be expelled or re-

> > Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, is undoubtedly the greatest and meanest blackguard that PEARCE's Patent Filterers, for purifying water, at No. 11 Wall street.

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will embrace every thing of value taught in both the old regular Colleges and the Reformed and Botanical Schools of Medicine. Candidates for graduation will be expected to comply with the usual requisitions. Boarding can be had at two dollars per week.

The new College Edifice now in progress of erection, will be in readiness for the use of the Institute by the commencement of the session.

Persons wishing further information, will address a letter, post paid 19 fw T. V. MORROW, M. D., Dean of the Faculty. State of Indiana -- Boone County. A T the May term of the Boone pro ate court, 1846, said court de clared the estate of James Berryhill, deceased, to be probably against the estate for allowance in the said probate court within ter months from the date hereof, or they will not be entitled to payment.

State of Indiana -- Hamilton county, sct.

IN THE HAMILTON CIRCUIT COURT, FALL TERM, A. D. 1846.

C. Sheffand, 191 Broadway, opposite John street, the cheapest place in the world to huy Books and Stationery at wholesale or retail.

PUBLIC SALE.

ILL be exposed to public sale, on the 7th of September next, a tract of LAND, containing 150 acres; it being the east half of the southeast quarter, and the east half of the northeast quarter of section seven, township fifteen, range four. Said land lies about one mile from the court house at Indianapolis, is intersected by the Michigan road, and nearly adjoining the national road. It is without any improvement, being entirely in a state of nature. In point of soil and timber it is not surpassed by any land in the county. Owing to its local situation, it offers more inducements to purchasers than any land in the State.

when a deed will be made and a mortgage required to scure the remainder in three equal annual payments. Sale will be held on the premises between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M., where due JOHN H. WILSON, and GEO. P. PEAK. atrention will be given by JOHN II. WRIGHT'S ESTATE.

within the time limited by law.

JEREMY MANSUR, Administrator.

MARY ANN WRIGHT, Administrator.

WANTED. A WOMAN who understands cooking, and can bring good recommendations, can hear of a permanent situation by applying immediately at Mrs. E. G. WHITEHILL'S Boarding House, on Pennsyl-

PEARL STREET HOUSE,

THIS Spacious Establishment, erected for the especial accommodation of Meachants, in the very centre of the most populous business. After some remarks from Messrs. Niles, Cameron, and of the bill is not whether we will levy duties, but district of the city, has passed into the hands of the undersigned, who of the hand hoped that the honorable member who yester
He had hoped that the honorable member who yester
Whether we will augment duties."

After some remarks from Messrs. Niles, Cameron, and district of the city, has passed into the hands of the undersigned, who of the honorable member who yester
Whether we will augment duties."

After some remarks from Messrs. Niles, Cameron, and district of the city, has passed into the hands of the undersigned, who of the honorable member who yester
Whether we will augment duties."

West Fork, July, 1846. 18-2m WILLIAM P. LEONARD.

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY.

manufactures, at least, should have been thought to TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS. FALL TRADE, 1846.

Asher George

Silk Jobbers and Importers. Howay & McNamer, 16 William street, corner of Beaver. Importers of Artificial Flowers, Silks, &c.

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. Thomas Howr & Co. 92 William street, corner of Platt, Importers and Jobbers of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Trimmings, &c.
Wilson G. Hunt & Co., 82 William street, corner of Maiden Lanes Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings.

Boots, Shoes, Leather, &c. Let us see now the explanation of the vote given by Mr. Webster for the tariff of 1828, under these same for cash. An examination is solicited. Wholesale Dealers in Clothing.

F. J. Conant, 77 Cedar street, has an extensive assertment of Cloth Excelsior Bonnets of Persian Silk.

STANTON, RICHARDS & WOODRUFF, 43 Broad street, sole agents. This new and splendid article took the first premium (a gold medal) at the Cords, Tasssels, Fringe, Gimps, &c.

Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, &c. JOHN M. DAVIS & JONES, 105 William street, southeast corner of John, Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in Hosiery, Suspenders, Ota-vats, Gloves, Scarfs, Umbrellas, Caps, Stocks, Linens, Oil Silks, &c. Importer of French, China, Glassware, Mantel Piece Ornaments, Fancy Articles, &c. F. Genandry, 315 Broadway, has constantly on hand upon consignme from Manufacturers, an extensive assorting

Currey Mrs Lucy Chandler Rev G C Importers and Dealers in Hardware. Cressy Eld T R Catterson Miss Ze-Osnons & Livrie, Importers and General Dealers in English, German, and American Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c., 33 Fulton, be-tween Pearl and Water streets. EDWIN HUNT, 20 Platt street, corner of Gold street, Importer of English and German Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c. Agent for, and Dealer in, Domestic Hardware Goods, &c. Clifford L G Currey James Carrol George W Clendinning Thos Cline Joel 2

Files, Hardware, and Cutlery. Isaac Hill., 16 Platt street, keeps constantly on hand an extensive stock, which he will sell at extremely low prices for each or approved

Saddlery, Harness, and Carriage Hardware. Wm. J. Buck, extensive Manufacturer and Importer for supplying large dealers, 109 Pearl street. Tin Plated Lead Pipe-a new Article.

THOS. OTIS LE ROY & Co , 261 and, 263 Water street, have for sale Iron Tubes. THOMAS PROSEER, Patentee, 28 Platt street, has for sale Lap-welded Boiler Flues.

Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco. Du Bois & Vandervoort, 37 Water street, have constantly on hand Leaf, and also full supplies of all grades of manufactured Tobacco, direct from the factories in Virginia. WELLE & MAYER, Snuff and Tobacco Manufecturers, No. 15 Christie and 206 Fulton street, offer to the public and the trade in general, the best articles at the lowest prices. Also, Cigars of every description.

Steel and Copper Plates for Engravers. Eldridge Jacob 3 JOHN BRUCE, 24 and 26 Platt street, keeps a constant supply of all sizes at lower prices than can be found in the world. Elliot Jesse W Eucret John Earl Robert

Lamp Manufacturers. DEITE, BROTHER & Co., Washington Stores, No. 139 William street. Cooking Ranges, &c.

Patent Agate Buttons.

THOMAS PROSSER, Patenteee, 6 Liberty street, has these Porcelain Bu

Water Fitterers, &c. Drink Pure Water.

Wholesale Perfumery Establishment. R. Rousset, 159 Broadway, between Liberty and Courtland streets, New York, and 114 Clesnut street, Philadelphia, has constantly on mind the largest assortment of Toilet Soaps, Perfames, Cosmetics, &c., which he offers at 30 to 50 per cent. lower than any other house can. A call is solicited.

Instruments. Firth, Ball & Pond, 239 Brondway, (corner Park Place) Manufacturers of Piano Fortes, Guitars, Flutes, Band Instruments, &c. Importers of Musical Instruments and Music, Publishers of Music, sole agents for Hallett, Davis & Co's celebrated fron frame Piano Fortes.

Piano Forte Manufacturers. R. GLENN & Co., 194 Fulton street, will sell their Pinno Fortes with all the modern improvements, at reduced prices at wholesale or retail.

Transparent Window Shades, &c. Bernian & Greason, Manufacturers of and Dealers in Transpar Window Shades, at No. 247 Greenwich street. H. T. Wenn, 458 Pearl street, has for sale at wholesale and retail, Wire Blinds and Window Shades. H. T. W. is the inventor and exclusive manufacturer of the patent Oil Transparent Window Shades, which are free from adhesiveness, and suitable to every climate.

N. B.—The Wire Blind admits light and air, affords persons within a full view to the street, keeps out Masquitoes, and prevents persons side from seeing into the room.

Commission Paper Warehouse. JOHN T. BEACH, 19 Pintt street, between Gold and Penri streets, has Printing, Writing, and Wrapping Paper constantly on hand or made to order. Colored Papers, Hardware, Tissue, Bonnet Board, Binders, do., &c. Also, paper manufacturers' articles.

Books and Stationery. COLLINS BROTHER & Co., Booksellers, Publishers, and Stationers, No.

ONN DOYLE, 62 John street, keeps on hand ancient and modern Books in every department of literature, science, and art, in all languages, at low prices for cash. Libraries purchased. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, 77 Maiden Lane, Importers of English and French Stationery, and Manufacturers of Account Books, Manifold Letter Writers, Croton Ink, Gold Pens, &c., low priced Blank Books

suitable for country trade. A large assortment always on hand. Ignar Jasser, Importer of Joseph Gillott's Steel Pens, 91 John street Stationery, 61 William street, English and English Fancy and Staple Stationery, 61 William street, English and French Tissue and Writing Paper, Seeling Wax, Wafers, Steel Pens, Parchment, Inks, Fluids, &c. Manufacturers of A-count Books for the trade. Papers of every description at the manufacturers' prices. Domestic Stationery on commission.

National and Fancy Flags, Bunting, &c. Mrs. Susan Newett, 166 William street, near Beckma

Kumbell's Patent Leather Bands for Muchinery

every description. WM. Kunnell. Inventor, 33 Ferry street. These Bands are made on a new principle, and of the best of leather, cemented and riveted together, and thoroughly stretched by machinery, are warranted the best article ever offered to the public, are made at reasonable rates, and can be furnished to order at any length or width, by addressing

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Rings and Magnetic Fluid, For the permanent cure of Rheumutism, and all Nervous Complaints, No. 182 Broadway. Deware of counterfeits. Pamphlets sent by

Billiard Table Maker. DANIEL D. WINANT, (Successor to D. PENN,) Billiard Table Maker, 73
Gold street, every thing in the line furnished at the shortest notice at
10 per cent, less than any other establishment in the country. WAREHOUSE OF PRINTS ONLY. BY LEE & JUDSON.

56 Cedar-st., New York. The whole of this capacious warehouse is appropriated EXCLUSIVELY PRINTED CALICOES.

In the New Building West of "Washington Hall,"
Will open on Wednesday, the 12th inst., and will be receiving a
great variety of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, all bought in
New York, which he will sell cheap for cash or ready pay. The
attention of purchasers, far and near, is respectfully solicited.
Indianapolis, August 4, 1846.

THE Principal and Trustees of this Institution have the pleasure of announcing to the public that they have employed the accomplished vocalist and plano for the player, Mrs. Iswino, as teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music in this Institution. Mrs. Irwing is a stranger in this community, but brings with her the most satisfactory testimonials as to their qualifications as a Teacher of Music, and her performance upon the her qualifications as a Teacher of Music, and her performance upon the her qualifications as a Teacher of Music, and her performance upon the her qualifications as a Teacher of Music, and her performance upon the her residence on Meridian street, just north of Dr. Meara's. We trust her residence on Meridian street, just north of Dr. Meara's. We trust that all parents who wish to give their daugiters a good musical education, will bestow upon Mrs. Irwing that patronage which she so highly deserves.

Puplis not connected with the school will receive instruction either at the seminary or at the residence of Mrs. Irwing, as may be most convenient to themselves.

Puplis not connected with the school will receive instruction either at the seminary or at the residence of Mrs. Irwing, as may be most convenient to themselves.

Stood the Instrument,

Stood the Instrument of Custon Acceptance of the following articles: Cloths, There as cheap or cheaper than any store in the

R SIDENCE and Office on Washington street, opposite DOCTOR EVANS.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at 1 Perions calling for these letters will please to say ADVERTISED. The inland postage on all letters or papers for Foreign Countries must be pre-paid, otherwise they cannot be forwarded.

Andrews E

Antrim Thomas

Eliza
Beeler Jowel
Bates James
Baker Thomas
Beigner N N
Boone A J

Brown Miram H Brown John

Bell Edward Blake Robert

rumby Alexander

Bush Mrs Prudence

Brant William Brown John L or

James Brown Bowkin William

Boats Mr Jacob

rown William

Brown Mrs Wm J

Blake Miss Sarah

Bristow C V Birt Henry Black Miss Mary And Bilby Mrs Caroline

Bateman John M Brandon Martin or

Berg Mr William

Bridges Jesse Baker Gustavus Bingman Joseph K

Clements Mrs Mary

Clark Eliza Jane

Crouse David H Coaldman Baker Causey Wm

Dunlap Eleasee Davis Nathaniel

Dunn Geo H

Flack Moses

Fletcher Jas P

Fertig Conrad

Fry John Fearnly Mrs Ann

Dobson Catherine

Sougherty James

Downing Samuel D Delany Rebecca or Eliza Cochran

Carle Wm H

Corbin S M

relda

Burk Rev Wm

Bradley H Braden Wm 2

lowen M

Billings & Garson Boyd Ervin

Brittain Miss Mary

Gill Miss Sarah F Perkins Samuel E Grove Samuel Gardner Isaac T Perry Samuel A Grizere Mrs M S W Parker G W Presel Augustus Palmer Miss Elizabeth Hatfield 11 Pratt J 8 2 Hanem A Parsley John Parker John Pratt Joel Passwater Andrew J Hume A C Hammond Rezan Huis Joseph Pyle James Pope Henry Read J C 5 Ready Maria Ross A W Roberts Abner Hinkson Hesakia Robson Catharine less Charles Robinson Charles Randall Pressly Records Ruth

Harness George Haverstick Isaac Horton Daniel Hobert Naome Hudson George Hard Hinman Roed James Rhear Wm H Strain Levy Slone Josiah Hamline Rev Bp L L Irving JB2 Smith Morgan L Sarver Jacob Sherer George W Sharras Michel Johnson Thos Jameson J H Johnson E C Stacy & Co Wm Sherer Wm F Jennings Hugh Jurden Johnsthan tout David hnson John L Johnson Lucina

Sargent Thomas Shortridge George Shoot Wm ; Smith Mrs Lucy Struthers John H Springer Miss Mary Shafer Kilyan Shaw Knowles Kisendof Edward Kemper Joel Koontze Elizabeth Smith James W Klinger Thomas Kelley Jackson 3 Kolle Wm Shimer Caleb Smith John Smith Thos J Levy or Griffith Stringer Thos Shugert Wm Loucks James

Learned Mrs Orphelia Shelivoly Mrs Harriet Lancaster Hugh Mason Miss Caroline D Snider D V Massey George Murrell Samuel Starr Daniel Townsend Eliza Ann Moller Christian Moore Mrs Jane Townsend Miss Catha Morgan Bartlett Mulholland Baney Trucksess John Thompson W S
Tomlinson Zadok
Tucker Robt A
Thomas John
Thompson Miss E A
Tomlinson George
Topping Miranda E
Tilman Peter Malory Rev Daniel Causey Wm
Cowger John
Davenport Miss Sarah Martindale Miles Morgon Jas Madison Mrs M A Mos Hanry Messeck and Pantons

Thayer Jasper 3 Thompson Jumes 6 Thompson J B Mernack Amos McIntosh Esnos 6 McKernan James H Vest Thomas Helivain James McDonald Daniel West Frederick West Leonora McDermod James Wilson Altred McCarty Jonathan Webb Richard Wright Adam West Daniel S Ward James W Wright Alexander McFarland J J McLain Joseph McFarland Wm 2 Newhouse Henry Weaver Sarah Nutt James W 2 Williams Martin Webb Madison Watton Miss Mary Newkirk Charles G Nagle Reinhard or Willsey Lewis B Whitney Gen M B Wood William

Vossaman John Gibbons J L Williams Miss Sarah Gaston Dr John M O'Neal Richard Gwinn James Oliver John H Jane Garret Joseph Gold Adam 2 Ocerlay William Ocetmore John Yune Nicholos L. DUNLAP, P. M. 19 TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

Arrangement:
The Principles and Practice of Surgery, by
Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by
Special and Surgical Anatomy, by
General and Pathological Anatomy and Physiology, by
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, by
Theory and Practice of Medicine, by
Theory and Practice of Medicine, by
E. L. DEDLET, M. D. Theory and Practice of Medicine, by

Demonstrator of Anatomy,

The whole Course costs \$105; and as we have utterly abolished the credit system, cash will be invariably required. The matriculation and library ticket is five dollars; the hospital ticket, five dollars; dissecting ticket, ten dollars; graduating fee. \$25. Boarding and lodging, from two to three dollars per week, fuel and lights included.

By order of Faculty,

THOS. D. MITCHELL, M. D., Dean.

Lexington, Ky., July, 1846.

State of Indiana, Boone County:

State of Indiana, Boone County:

In the Boone Circuit Count, Fall. Tenn, A. D. 1846.

Zenas Beckwith vs. Ira Kingsherry.

In Chancery—Bill to Foreclese a Merigage.

The said complainant having this day filed in the clerk's office of the said Boone circuit court of the State of Indiana his certain bill in chancery in the above case against the said defendant, and also the affidavit of a disinterested person, showing that the said Ira Kingsberry is not a resident of the State of Indiana: Therefore, the said Kingsberry is hereby notified that said course is still pending in said court; and that unless the said Ira Kingsberry shall appear in said court; and that unless the said Ira Kingsberry shall appear in said court; and that unless the said Ira Kingsberry shall appear in said court; and that unless the said Ira Kingsberry shall appear in said court; and that unless the said Ira Kingsberry shall appear in said court; and that unless the said for complaint on or before the calling of said case, the same will be taken for confessed as against him. Attest,

July 9, 1816.

E. S. Stork attorney for plaintiff.

14-Jw1

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE SUGAR COATED VEGE

The Improved Indian Vegetable Pills.

A most excellent, pleasant, and never failing Medicine, for the cure of Fevers, Ague, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, Foul Stomach, Head Ache, Influenza, Impure Blood, Want of Appetite, Worms, Cough's and Colds, Liver Complaint, General Debility, Pains of all kinds, Female Complaints, and all Diseases that Pills, of any kind, can possibly cure.

NEED NOT FORCE THEM DOWN-Those who have consci-

NEED NOT FORCE THEM DOWN—Those who have consci-entious scrupies will please read the following, never before published—facts regarding the Sugar Coated Improved Indian Vege-table Pills for Consumption Colds, Rhemmatism, Dyspepsin and Fevers. Having been attacked some months since, with a had cough, weak-ness in my chest and loss of appetite, I used Wright's Indian Vege-table Pills, but grew Worse; with cold sweats at night—could not sleep, and believed I was in a consumption. I procured a box of Dr. Smith's Sugar coated Improved Indian Vegetable Pills, which re-stored my health within six days, and I believe them to be the best remedy I ever used.

Cauchy College 19, 1844.

stored my health within six days, and I helieve them to be the next remedy I ever used.

Cambridge, October 19, 1844.

Extract from A. G. Page's letter, dated Bath, January 1, 1845.

The Sugar Coated Indian Vegetable Pills you sent me sell well and give good satisfaction. They sell better than any I have had.

Extract from Levi Borrett's letter, dated

Canaan, Maine, February 3, 1845.

The Pills which I received from you have given such universal satisfaction where they have been purchased, and the sale has been so uniform, that I thought best to request you to dead die on some more of them immediately, &c.

Extract from William N. Packard's letter, dated Monson, Massachusetts, January 22, 1845.

Monson, Massachusetts, January 22, 1845.

Sir—Enclosed is the payment for the last Pills. You will please send me by express another lot, say 6 or 8 doz. They give good satisfaction. I have not on hand more than 6 boxes, and do not wish isfaction. I have not on hand more than 6 boxes, and so not wish to be cut out of them one day.

Extract from Daniel Taft & Son's letter, dated

Taftsville, Vermont, February 6, 1845.

Your Pills were received a few days since, and we have sold some of them, and have used some of them ourselves and think very favorably of them, and they are liked by those who have used them.

Mr. J P Smith of Gloubester states that his has sold all and wished 8 dozen more immediately; and they give such universal satisfaction that he has determined to sell no other kind of Pills.

that he has determined to sell no other kind of Pills.

Mr A Allen of Palmer Depot, states that "he was very thankful he was appointed agent, as his wife has been an invalid for some time, and a box of these pills immediately cured her, also that they had performed alike wonderful cures in the town, and was entirely out, and wanted some immediately—was agent for other pills, but should only recommend these."

Extract from J B Danforth's letter, dated
Barnard, Vermont, January II, 1845.
Please send me immediately 6 dozen Smith's Sugar Coated Indian Vegetable Pills. Those you sent a short time since are nearly all sold and give universal satisfaction.

The following letter from the South shows in what high estimation these pitts are held:

these pills are held:

Harper's Ferry, Virginia, April 21, 1845.

Dr H W Andrews—Sir—I am in want of more Sugar Coated ing dian Vegetable Pills. I have not one in store. There has been much sickness, and as I have been much engaged, the pills run out before I was aware of it. They are well liked here.

A M CRIDER. Benjamin Smith, M D—Dear Sir—I herewith send you a draft on Mesars Switt, Briggs & Co, and you will clease send me that amount in the Sugar Coated Improved Indian Vegetable Pills 1 have but 2 10 12 destend on hand of the last 22 gross. I send you the enclosed letter from Mr. Cridler.

From the West.

Extract from Messrs G & J Illies letter, dated Detroit March on 1848.

Beware of imitations